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WAR NEWS.

The Washington Star states that the Confederates who entered Rockville, Md., captured and carried off the provost marshal of the town. One hundred teamsters in charge of the captured forage train were colored men, the rest white. Only a few of them were captured. According to the Star 178 wagons and over 1,000 mules were captured. Of the wagons 28 were captured beyond Rockville, early on Sunday morning, before the attack on the forage train.

It is reported that Gen. Sterling Price is near Island No. 37, with six thousand men, preparing rafts to cross the river and co-operate with the Confederate force in the vicinity of Memphis.

At Narragansett Bay a battery of artillery has been placed in position to protect the entrance against privateers.

Gov. Tod, in response to an urgent letter from Gen. Burnside, has made a strong appeal to the people of Ohio to organize for the defence of that State. He recommends that all the places of business be closed at 3 o'clock, so that the rest of the day be devoted to raising volunteers.

A Murfreesboro' dispatch, dated on the 28th, says that in the skirmish of the 24th, the Twenty-fifth regiment at Guy's Gap, between the advance of McCook's corps and a Confederate brigade, the Federal loss was 225 killed and wounded, including Capt. Vattier and Lieut. Thomas of the 77th Pennsylvania, killed, and Captains Raibo, Martin and Jones of the same regiment, wounded.

The Cincinnati Gazette has information that seventy-five men of the Second Virginia cavalry were surprised by two hundred and fifty Confederates on Low Creek twenty miles above Camp Piatt, Western Virginia. Twenty-nine men and forty-five horses were captured. None killed or wounded. The Confederates lost two killed and three wounded.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Baltimore American says, "that the Army of the Potomac was in rapid and successful motion, under its new commander, Major General Meade, yesterday. Its progress had already been such as to relieve the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from the Confederate cavalry, and to restore telegraphic communication with Frederick."

Shepard Wingas, Wm. Troth, Ezra Troth, S. H. Snowden, and Wm. Mason were arrested in the vicinity of Mount Vernon, on Saturday, by Lieutenant Goodale, of Scott's 900 cavalry, as suspicious characters, and forwarded under guard to Capt. Todd. They had along with them several horses marked "C. S." and had their overcoats "done up" on their saddles as though intending a long march.

Movements of the Confederate Cavalry.

The sutlers and quartermaster's clerks captured at Annandale on Saturday were taken by the Confederates with them across the Potomac, and released on parole when they reached Cooksville, a distance of one hundred miles. They also released on the same conditions about three hundred teamsters and soldiers captured by them since they crossed the Potomac. Some of the clerks have returned to Alexandria.

The Confederates afterwards went eastward, striking the main branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Sykesville and Marriottsville, at both of which places they tore up the rail. At the former place the culvert was not impaired.

Another party went yesterday to within four miles of Laurel station, on the Washington Branch of the same road. They entered a saddler's store and took the best horses they could find in the neighborhood.

The Confederate force is commanded by General Lee, a cousin of the commander-in-chief. The son of the latter was captured at his residence near Hanover Court House, whilst lying in bed from wounds received in one of the late cavalry battles.

LATEST FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The steamer George Cromwell, from New Orleans on the 21st inst. has arrived.

The Era of the 21st states that two cavalry Confederate regiments, one infantry Confederate regiment, and a battery of six pieces are stationed at Indian village nine miles to the rear of Plaquemine. On the 18th three hundred Confederate cavalry from there made a dash into Plaquemine, which place was not guarded, burnt the steamers Anglo American, the Southern Merchant, L. A. Sykes, and Segur, a barge, and seventy-five bales of cotton. Thirty convalescent soldiers of the 28th Maine regiment, including a lieutenant and a quartermaster, were taken prisoners to Indian village. The above is all the military news to be found in the New Orleans papers, and not a word is said relative to Port Hudson.

Over one hundred army sutlers have tendered their services to Gen. Heintzleman to act as a mounted patrol for Washington, and thus relieve the cavalry now doing duty there. Gen. Heintzleman has accepted their services. The force is to be commanded by Major William Graves, sutler of the 24th Michigan regiment.

Samuel Dent, William Flowers and P. Harrison were brought up to the navy-yard yesterday, having been captured while crossing the Potomac from the Virginia shore, five miles below Aquia Creek, in a puny. They stated they were farmers, and resided in Charles County, Md.

Gov. Parker, of New Jersey, has again ordered out the troops from that State.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

The Confederates have made no further advance upon Harrisburg, nor does it at present appear to be their intention to move upon that point. Accounts appear to agree that Gen. Lee was at Chambersburg with his Staff on Saturday, and refugees report that he, with Gens. Longstreet and Hill, accompanied by their respective Staffs, left that town on Saturday for Gettysburg. Gen. Hill's corps is also reported as moving in the same direction. The whole number of Confederate troops that have passed through Chambersburg is put down at thirty-seven thousand. These facts, if they be accepted as facts, indicate that the main advance is not towards Harrisburg, but eastward from Chambersburg, either down towards York, where they have a considerable force, or else in the direction of Baltimore.—A refugee from Carlisle reports seven thousand men in the barracks there, and two brigades encamped outside the town. At York also the Confederates have two brigades, whilst at Gettysburg, Longstreet's headquarters, they have also a considerable force. These reports would seem to scatter the Confederate army over a considerable extent of territory, whilst their cavalry, and probably mounted infantry, are scouring the country on every side for forage, horses, provisions, etc.

Order from Gen. Ewell.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 49—HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, June 22, 1863.—In moving in the enemy's country the utmost circumspection and vigilance are necessary, and the safety of the army, and the success of the great object it has to accomplish, depend upon the observance of the most rigid discipline. The Lieutenant General commanding, therefore, most earnestly appeals to the gallant officers and men of his command, who have attested their bravery and devotion to the cause of their country on so many fields, to yield a ready acquiescence in the rules required by the exigencies of the case. All straggling and wandering from the ranks, and all marauding and plundering by individuals, are prohibited upon pain of the severest penalties known to the service.—What is required for the use of the army will be taken under regulations to be established by the Commanding General, according to the usages of civilized warfare. * * *

By command of
Lieutenant General R. S. EWELL.
A. S. PENDLETON, Assist. Ad'jt. Gen.

It is stated that arrangements have been made by Commissioners Ludlow and Ould that all captures of officers and men shall be reduced to possession, and delivered at City Point, on the James river, and at a convenient point on the Mississippi. No more paroles will be acknowledged, and if any are given by either officers or men, they will be null and void, and the parties giving them ordered to duty.—Exceptions to this rule can be made only by commanders of opposing armies, who can exchange or release prisoners at other points mutually agreed on by said commanders.—This rule will prevent surrenders for the purpose of being paroled.